

MADERO, ANGRY, DEFIES SENATE

(Continued From First Page)

again. Twenty-five members were present, lacking five of a quorum. The Senators, however, proceeded to discuss the situation. The members were again informed that President Madero had asked the Senate to advise him what to do, in view of the gravity of the situation.

After the long discussion the Senators voted unanimously to demand the President's resignation. The Senators appointed as a committee of two to wait upon him, Jose D. Fernandez and Guernando Enrique. Several other Senators accompanied the committee. Ernesto Madero, the uncle of the President, received the committee and the senatorial body. With Ernesto Madero were the Minister of Fomento, Manuel Bonilla, and the Minister of Communication, Jaime Curran. They expressed with the utmost politeness their regret that the President was not in the palace, and added that Madero was at that time inspecting the Federal outposts.

The Senators were politely incredulous. They assumed that the President was in the palace and that he was snubbing them. Senator Enrique said to Ernesto Madero:

"Is this really true, or has the President merely asked you gentlemen to make this excuse to us after learning what our decision is? Has the President changed his mind? Is it necessary that he no longer wishes to receive us?"

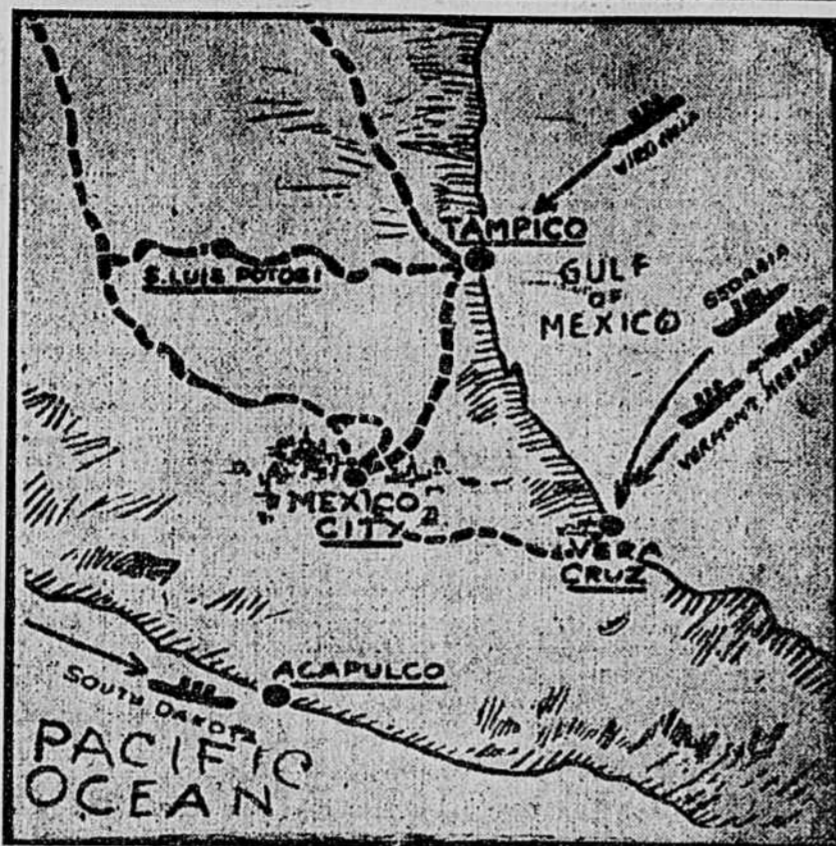
"The President is really inspecting the outposts," said Ernesto Madero. "Very well," replied Senator Fernandez. "If the President is really out, we trust you gentlemen will communicate to him our decision. If he wishes to see us personally, he can fix an hour for a second visit on our part. It was he who asked us to consider the situation and to advise him."

Ernesto Madero and the other cabinet ministers assured the delegation that they would acquaint the President with the request of the Senate. Then Senator Enrique made a lengthy

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Where War Vessels are Going



Map showing Mexican ports to which American battleships have been ordered.

speech, explaining the reason which actuated the Senators in demanding the President's resignation.

"The President's situation," said the aged Senator, "is hopeless. The Senate earnestly desires to prevent any more bloodshed."

Says Continuation Means Intervention. "A continuation of the Civil War will undoubtedly result in intervention by the United States. The possibilities of evil in other ways are inexhaustible."

One of the three Maderista Senators who had joined the twenty-five that voted for the resignation argued that

the President's retirement would not improve the situation.

"It would create the worst of precedents," said this Senator. "Whenever any faction became discontented with the government, there would be revolt and a demand for the resignation of the President. The only thing really to teach the people is to teach them that when a President has been elected he should be kept, in spite of anything."

This speech was received by Senators Enriquez and Fernandez and their associates with obvious disapproval. Many smiled sardonically. Several re-

plied that the speech by the Maderista Senator was dictated by personal motives. The delegation left the National Palace after Senator Enriquez had reported to Ernesto Madero the message the Senate wanted delivered to the President.

On the way from the palace the Senators were interviewed by their correspondents. They were incensed over the cool reception at the hands of the President's uncle and the cabinet ministers.

"We will not visit the palace again until we are sent for," said Senator Enriquez.

The committee reached a milder frame of mind a little later in the day, concluding that the gravity of the situation required them to sacrifice personal plique. The Senators attempted in various ways to communicate with Madero, but he remained inaccessible. This gave a basis for the rumor which went flying over the city in the early morning that he was in hiding or had fled.

The public mind was aflame at noon, when General Camacho, who is a Senator, arrived with Senator Fernandez in an automobile in front of the government cable office. A great crowd was gathered in front of the cable building, and General Camacho made a speech from his motor car. He said that the Senate had demanded the resignation of the President because President Taft had telegraphed to the British minister that the time had come for intervention. General Camacho asserted a large force of American marines had landed at Vera Cruz and was marching toward the capital.

Once There, They Never Will Depart. "If the Americans once enter the city," said General Camacho excitedly, "they will never leave. Our country will be lost through the selfish ambition of Madero and through the imperialistic policy of the colossus of the north."

"Mexicans, awake to your danger!" "Force Madero to resign, or the Americans will be upon us!"

Camacho's remarkable speech created a tumult. The people cheered and threw their hats in the air. Expressions of dislike and hatred for Americans were heard in the crowd. Numerous Americans and Englishmen were present when Camacho spoke. They listened with incredulity and alarm. A newspaper correspondent who had been active in advocating intervention, rushed through the crowd trying to allay the excitement. Cooled-headed Mexicans translated the correspondent's remarks, and assured their countrymen that the report of immediate intervention could not be true.

Less fiery Senators made speeches to the crowd saying that General Camacho had misunderstood the situation, or that he had misinterpreted any message that might have been received from the American President. The excitement fell away after a time, but Camacho's speech was regarded as unfortunate, although few believed the story that intervention is imminent. The danger now is that the cordial feeling that has existed between Mexicans and Americans in the capital will be poisoned by such rumors and such speeches.

General Camacho was actuated to make the speech by Madero's obstinacy, it is said. The general and the other Senators are determined to make Madero quit, but are not certain about their constitutional right to force the President to resign. Therefore, in the belief of the American residents, he sought to inflame the populace.

Deadly Fighting Resumed in Streets. While these measures were going forward the fighting was resumed. The Federal infantry had occupied the districts of the city previously removed from the danger zone. Two Federal guns were posted at noon within a block and a half of the American embassy in the Colonia Roma. Ambassador Wilson immediately sent a protest to the Federal officer in charge of the battery. The guns were removed later, but not until after rebel shells had dropped within two blocks of the embassy. The constant widening of the Federal lines as they give way before Diaz's deadly artillery fire is exposing the American residents and their refugees to the greatest peril.

Madero's tactics in placing his guns where hotels and other centres of life in the main part of the capital would be endangered resulted to-day in the death and injury of more American citizens.

At 3 P. M. the senatorial delegation had not been able to find the President. Senator Cologan, the Spanish minister, proffered his services to the Senators, and was authorized by them to convey their decision to Madero. At 4:30 Senator Cologan had an audience with the President in the National Palace. Madero angrily declined to see the committee of Senators.

To the Spanish minister he said: "I will not resign under any circumstances. I prefer death to surrendering to these rebels. The majority of the people have elected me to the office of President and I will abide by their will."

Madero Intensely Angry.

The President was intensely angry. Senator Cologan left Madero and immediately joined the committee of the Senate, which had arrived at the palace, expecting a favorable outcome of the Spanish minister's mediation. They were denied admission to the palace, and Madero's soldiers enforced the denials with bayonets. This action by Madero increased the gravity of the situation. Of course, even if he had spurned the authority of one of the branches of government, bitter and resentful, the senators left the palace and held another conference. They were undecided whether they had authority under the law to declare the presidency vacant and to appoint a provisional head.

Senator Cologan reported to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps that the President was immovable.

Shortly after 4 P. M. the President ordered an attack in force. General Huerta and Angeles, with General Navarrete directing the artillery, moved 2,000 men against the arsenal, approaching the Diaz stronghold from the east. Navarrete brought up six heavy guns and made a desperate attempt to batter down the gates of the citadel. Diaz and Mondragon dismounted several of these guns, and when Huerta's infantry attempted to storm the arsenal the rebel machine guns moved them down. The repulse was one of the most severe that Madero's troops have sustained since the revolt began. The failure of the attack this afternoon demonstrated the impracticability of Diaz's position.

As night approached there were hand-to-hand engagements between forces of rebels and Federals in the west and southwest of the capital. In these skirmishes the rebels were generally successful.

The Senate was meeting again to-night, and it is now believed that the body will declare the office of President vacant. Leocadia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that it is unlikely that the President will retire voluntarily.

The news received here from the provinces indicated that the revolutionary sentiment is growing. In Chihuahua the rebel leaders say that the revolution will end instantly if the Madero government is swept from power.

Argument in Injunction Suit. Judge Crump heard argument yesterday in the law and equity court in the injunction suit of the Lexington Monotype Machine Com-

How Can the People Decide Which Medicine is Best?



S. B. HARTMAN, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

One of my readers writes me in part as follows. He says:

"I like your idea as expressed in your last article as to how we may become sure we are right in matters of religion and medicine. Experience is our only guide. Now, as to the best way of getting this experience, you did not give any definite instruction. Take my case, for instance. I am a man of family. And while we try to live properly, yet we are sub-

ject to disease and derangements like other people. Occasionally we have to use drugs. What would you advise?"

My reply, in part, was as follows: Let us suppose it was a cough, or a common cold, or a hoarseness, or a pain in the chest, or a twinge of rheumatism, or a stoppage of the nose and discharge from the throat, indicating catarrh.

What you are after is, first, to cure yourself of your trouble; and, second, to gain experience, so that you may cure yourself next time, if you or any member of your family should be so afflicted.

If you go to the drug store you buy Peruna. If it cures you then you know what to get next time. If it does not cure you and it proves to be worthless, you know what to avoid.

In taking advertised medicines that have a definite name you are gradually learning to distinguish between those remedies that help and those that do not.

The prejudice against advertised medicines may have had some foundation in the past. But up to date I can conscientiously say that there are just as good medicines in the

drug store, compounded in a manufactory, advertised for sale to the people, just as good medicines of this kind as the medicines that the doctors prescribe.

All our best remedies have been first found by common experience. The testimony of one person and another has spread the news and finally its use has become general.

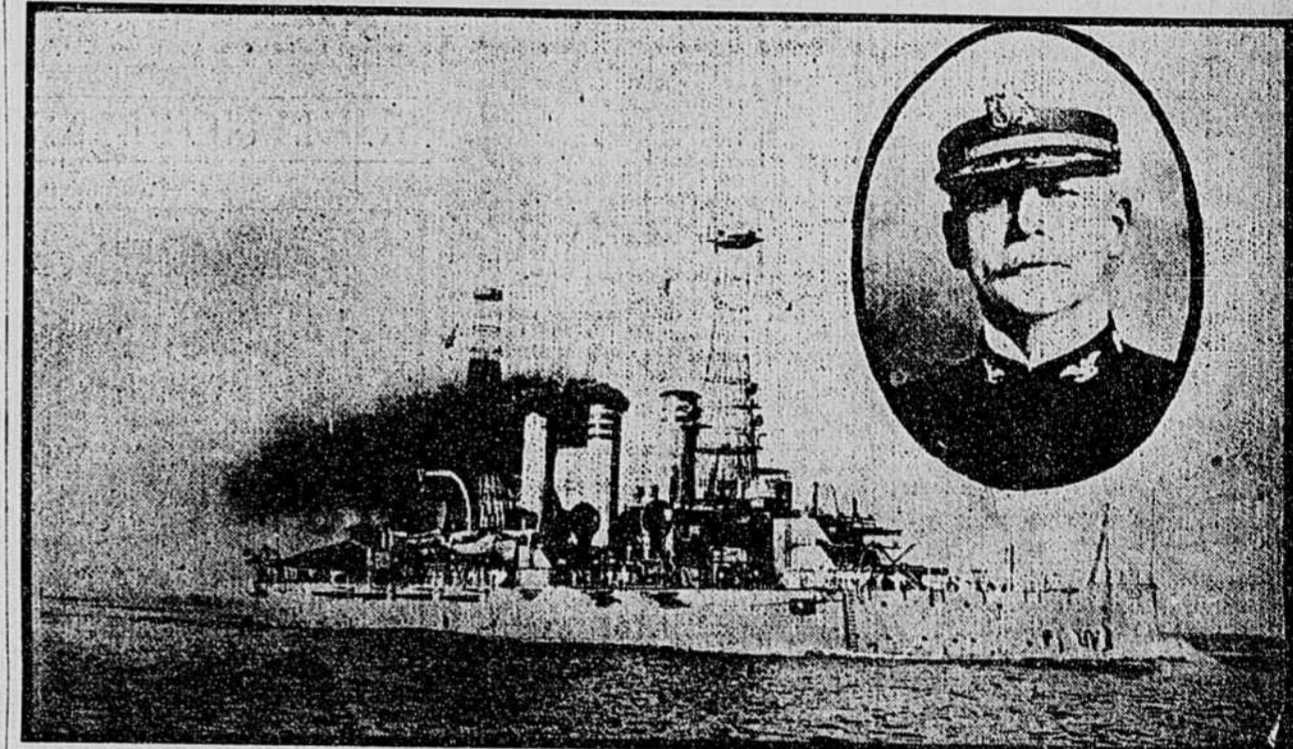
This is exactly the way Peruna has spread among the people. It has not been advertising that has sold Peruna. Sometimes advertising sells the first bottle to a person, but afterwards it must be the merits of Peruna that sell it.

One person takes Peruna and is cured of a cough, or cold, or catarrh, lung disease or kidney disease, or stomach disease. Some one of these derangements which perhaps the doctors have failed to cure, Peruna relieves. He tells his neighbor about it. His neighbor tries it for the same purpose and is cured also. He again tells it, and so the news is spread.

Yes, I mean to put myself on record as saying it is from the experience of the common people that we must expect to sift out the genuine remedies from the many spurious ones claiming attention.

As a doctor myself, who has spent many years in the study and practice of medicine, I say and shall say again many times that Peruna is the best remedy I know of to meet the common, every-day climatic ailments to which the household is subject. And if I were keeping house as you are, trying to keep free from debt and disease, I should certainly keep a bottle of Peruna in the house all the time. No. 53.—Advertisement.

Virginia Is in Mexican Waters



Washington, February 15.—The battleship Virginia, with Rear-Admiral Usher aboard, arrived at Tampico, Mexico, to-day from Guantánamo. The Virginia has nearly a thousand officers, seamen and marines aboard.

pany against The Times-Dispatch. The argument was not concluded, and it will be resumed to-morrow morning.

OLD DOMINION OPENS

New Trust Company to Begin Business To-morrow. The Old Dominion Trust Company, Richmond's latest draught financial institution, will open its doors to-morrow for the first time at 314 East Main Street. This location will be the home of the bank until its own building at Ninth and Main Streets.

now occupied by the First National Bank, becomes available. The temporary home of the trust company was occupied until recently by the business department of The Times-Dispatch.

The officers are: W. M. Habbston, president; M. C. Branch, vice-president; E. A. Saunders, Jr., treasurer; W. H. Slaughter, secretary; and Thomas W. Purcell, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

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Guaranteed Strictly Pure Leaf Lard, per pound	13c
Dunlop Flour, 37c bag; or, per barrel	\$5.90
Absolutely Full Cream Cheese, per pound	22c
Mason Jars Prepared Mustard, regular 8c size, now	5c
Best Imported Sour Krout, per quart	6c
Scotch Herrings, per box	18c
1-lb. Boneless Codfish, 7c; or 4 pounds	25c
Washington Crisps or Post Toasties, per package	8c
Large cans Virginia Tomatoes, 7c; or, per dozen	80c
New Hominy or Grits, 2 pounds	5c
Virginia Comb Honey, 1-lb. package	15c
6 Large Fat Mackerel for	25c
Golden Crown Syrup, quart cans	9c
Brookdale California Table Peaches, 14c can; per dozen	\$1.60
Maryland Soda Crackers, regular 5c package, now	4c
Fine quality Toilet Paper, 4c; or 7 rolls	25c
Finest quality North Carolina Roe Herring, per dozen	23c
Purity Brand Butterine, per pound	22c
Ceresota or Gold Medal Flour, per bag	36c
Borden's Peerless Large Cans Milk, 9c; or 3 cans	25c
Campbell's or Van Camp's Soups, 3 cans	25c
Eagle Asparagus, large cans	16c

Mother's Finest Graham Flour, 10-lb. bags	28c
Finest Quality Shrimps, large cans	10c
Hillsdale Asparagus Tips, can	12c
Good Eggs, per dozen	20c
Circus Laundry Soap, large bars, 8 bars	25c
Gold Medal Mocha and Java Coffee, 1-lb. tins, 30c; 5-lb. cans	\$1.45
New California Prunes, per pound	7c
New California Evaporated Peaches, per pound	8c
Libby's Sour Pickles, 7c quart; per gallon	25c
Corned Picnic Hams, per pound	12 1/2c
Smoked Picnic Hams, per pound	13c
Good Lard, 10c pound; in 25-pound cans	9 1/2c
Good Salt Pork, per pound	10c
Finest Breakfast Bacon, per pound	17c
Large Irish Potatoes, 23c peck; 2 1/2 bushel bags	\$1.85
Libby's Hawaiian Pineapples, per can	17c
Libby's 1-lb. cans Corn Beef, per can	18c
Libby's Large White Asparagus, per can	23c
Rooney's Malt Whiskey, full quart bottles	85c
3 cans Pocahontas Corn, 25c; per dozen	95c
Katarno—old time Peruna—now, per bottle	85c
Essence Lemon or Vanilla, 5c bottle, now 7 bottles for	25c
Fairbank's Cottolene, 2-lb. cans, 27c; 4-lb. cans, 54c; 10-lb. cans	\$1.30
Snowdrift Lard, all sizes, per pound	12c
6-lb. bags Prepared Buckwheat for	25c
Winner Milk, 9c; or 3 cans	25c

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